

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HAFPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address

Vol. XIV.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1830.

No. 12.

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## THE INDIANS.

From the New York Observer.

A friend has put into our hands a Circular letter addressed to "Benevolent Ladies of the United States," urging them to do all in their power to save the poor Indians from the ruin with which they are threatened, and even suggesting the propriety of *female petitions to Congress*. The idea of petitions from this quarter is novel, and some of our readers may be inclined to think it inexpedient for females to interfere in any case with subjects of a political nature. Such interference, however, is not unprecedented. The Bible informs us that when the wily Haman had persuaded king Ahasuerus to issue a decree for the extermination of all the Jews in his empire, and when the day for its execution was fixed, it was the *petition of queen Esther* which defeated the wicked project, and saved this scattered people from the meditated destruction. The case of the American Indians bears a striking resemblance to that of the dispersed and oppressed Jews, and it may be that there will be a corresponding resemblance in the mode of their deliverance. Let every pious female address her earnest petition to the King of kings, and although the Hamans of our land may have fixed upon the day on which the political existence of the Indians is to terminate, the decree may be reversed, and that very day may be to them, as it was to the Jews of old, "a good day, a day of feasting and gladness and of sending portions one to another."

The circular is from the pen of a female, and is well written. It contains a clear statement of the facts in the case, interspersed with much concise but forcible reasoning.

## CIRCULAR

ADDRESSED TO BENEVOLENT LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The present crisis in the affairs of the Indian Nations in the United States, demands the immediate and interested attention of all who make any claim to benevolence and humanity. The calamities now hanging over them, threaten not only these relics of an interesting race, but if there is a Being who avenges the wrongs of the oppressed, are causes of alarm to our whole country.

The following are the facts of the case. This continent was once possessed only by the Indians, and earliest accounts represent them as a race, numerous, warlike and powerful. When our forefathers sought refuge from oppression on these shores, this people supplied their necessities, and ministered to their comfort; and though some of them, when they saw the white man continually encroaching upon their land, fought bravely for their existence and their country, yet often too the Indian has shed his blood to protect and sustain our infant nation.

As we have risen in greatness and glory, the Indian nations have faded away. Their proud and powerful tribes are gone, their noble Sachems and mighty warriors are heard no more; and it is said that the Indian often comes to the borders of his limited retreat, to gaze on the beautiful country no longer his own, and to cry, with bitterness, at the remembrance of past greatness and power.

Ever since the existence of this nation, our general government, pursuing the course, alike of policy and benevolence, has acknowledged these people as free and independent nations, and has protected them in the quiet possession of their lands. In repeated treaties with the Indians, the United States, by the hands of the most distinguished statesmen, after purchasing the greater part of their best lands, have promised them "to continue the guaranty of the remainder of their country forever." And so strictly has government guarded the Indian's right to his lands, that even to go on to their boundaries to survey the land, subjects to heavy fines and imprisonment.

Our government also, with parental care, has persuaded the Indians to forsake their savage life, and to adopt the habits and pursuits of civilized nations,

while the charities of Christians, and the labors of missionaries have sent to them the blessings of the gospel to purify and enlighten. The laws and regular forms of a civilized government are instituted; their ample and beautiful language, by the remarkable ingenuity of one of their race, has become a written language with its own peculiar alphabet, and by the printing press, is sending forth among these people, the principles of knowledge, and liberty, and religion. Their fields are beginning to smile with the labors of the husbandman; their villages are busy with the toils of the mechanic and the artisan; schools are raising in their hamlets; and the temple of the living God is seen among their forests.

Nor are we to think of these people only as naked and wandering savages. The various grades of intellect and refinement exist among them as among us; and those who visit their chiefs, and families, of the higher class, speak with wonder and admiration of their dignified propriety, nobleness of appearance, and refined characteristics as often exhibited in both sexes. Among them are men fitted by native talents to shine among the statesmen of any land, and who have received no inferior degree of cultivation. Among them also, are those who, by honest industry, have assembled around them most of the comforts and many of the elegancies of life.

But the lands of this people are claimed to be embraced within the limits of some of our Southern States, and as they are fertile and valuable, they are demanded by the whites as their own possessions, and efforts are making to dispossess the Indians of their native soil. And such is the singular state of concurring circumstances; that it has become almost a certainty, that these people are to have their lands torn from them, and to be driven into western wilds and to final annihilation, unless the feelings of a humane and christian nation shall be roused to prevent the unhallowed sacrifice.

Unless our general government interfere to protect these nations, as by solemn and oft-repeated treaties they are bound to do, nothing can save them. The states which surround them are taking such measures as will speedily drive them from their country and cause their final extinction.

By enactments recently passed in these states, it is decided that the laws of these states shall be extended over the Indian territory in the course of the next year, (1830.) And the following specimen of their laws will show what will be the fate of the Indian when they take effect.

"ART. 8. All laws, usages and customs, made, established and in force in the said territory, by the said Cherokee Indians, be, and are hereby, on and after the first day of June, 1830, declared null and void.

"ART. 9. No Indian, or descendant of Indian, residing within the Creek or Cherokee nations of Indians, shall be deemed a competent witness, or a party to any suit, in any court created by the constitution, or laws of this state, to which a white man may be a party."

If these laws are permitted to take effect, the Indians are no longer independent nations, but are slaves, at the sovereign disposal of the whites, who will legislate for them. Their land will be divided up among those who are seeking it; their cattle may be driven off; their persons and their property abused; even their wives and children could be murdered before their eyes; and no Indian might approach a court of justice to testify the wrongs received. Should those who seek the Indian lands be deterred from such open violence, other as ready and as effectual means could be adopted.—Should their lands be divided among the whites, the Indian cannot live surrounded by their settlements. He has the spirit of freedom and nobility and cannot consent to be trod down, reviled and scorned. He would fly to the ends of the earth to avoid the humiliation and ruin. Or should some portion of this race still remain bound to their native soil, intoxication is a scourge the white man has well learned to wield. Now, by the Indian laws, whiskey is seized and destroyed on their lands; but then, when all their laws "become null and void," it would be brought to every man's door, and be presented to his lips. Then, feeble, dispirited, scorned and oppressed, what shadow of hope that this fiery temptation would not waste and destroy them, till desolation takes its fill.

But it is said that our government has provided a refuge for them beyond the Mississippi, where they may retreat and be protected. But let the simple matter of fact be stated, and this seems but solemn mockery. The Indians have never been subject to any man. They consist of different free-born, independent tribes. They are attached to their native soil, and have again and again refused to relinquish it. They know that they have a perfect natural right to it, and that the government of the United States, by many treaties, have solemnly promised to protect them in their lawful possession of it. They know they have rights as independent nations and distinct communities, and in this character, can make the most forcible appeals both to the justice and the magnanimity of the United States.

But they are required to give up their national character and rights, and become wandering emigrants. A small tract of wild and uncultivated land has been apportioned to them principally beyond the Arkansas; territory found by examination to be deficient both in wood and water, which are articles of indispensable necessity to emigrants, and from whence the Indians who have been persuaded to depart, are returning with dissatisfied complaints. To this wild and unpromising resort, it is proposed to remove 60,000 people, of all ages, sexes and conditions; to break up all their existing social, political and religious associations; to expose them to hunger, nakedness, sickness, and distress of a long and fatiguing journey, through unfrequented wilds; to crowd into this narrow space different tribes, speaking different languages, and accustomed to different habits of life; and to place them under the government of white agents to be appointed by government. Here, they are expected to take up their residence, with no other hope than that when they have made their lands valuable by cultivation, they again must be driven into distant wilds: for if our government cannot fulfil its treaties and protect them now, well they know it could not do it then. Is the thing possible, that these 60,000 Indians can thus be stripped of all they hold dear on earth, and in direct violation of oft repeated treaties, and yet quietly and unresistingly submit to such oppression and robbery? Does not the very statement show, that in effecting this wicked project, the "voice of our brothers' blood" would cry unto God from this guilty land?

It appears then, that measures are fast ripening which, if put in execution, are to exterminate the Indians. If they remain where they are, and the laws of the different states are permitted to be extended over them, and their lands divided amongst the whites, intoxication, quarrels and unrestrained oppressions will soon change them to vagabonds and ensure their final extinction.—Should they be driven to the west, a fate no less cruel awaits them there, where they lose the last sad hope of repose from their oppressions in the sepulchres of their fathers and beneath their native soil.

But why should this deed of infamy and shame be perpetrated before the nations of the earth, and in the face of high Heaven? Are the people who claim the Indian's country in the need of land? They have more than they can possibly occupy, for a hundred years to come. Has not our government power to prevent the deed? If our government has not power to fulfil its treaties, it would be a most humiliating fact thus to be exposed before the nations of the earth. But our President is empowered by the constitution to issue his proclamation forbidding any such encroachments as are threatened, and if this is disregarded, he has power, by his sole authority, to command the whole military force of our nation to protect and sustain the Indian in his rights.

Can any difficulty or danger arise from allowing the small remnant of a singular and peculiar race to exist in the midst of us? Why should they not stand, the cherished relic of antiquity, protected and sustained in their rights, and becoming a free and christian people, under their own laws and government? Can the millions of our nation fear any evil from their number or their power? Can any thing be feared, but that their helplessness should be made the prey of the avaricious and the unprincipled?

But they are beginning to be oppressed and threatened, and when they have

looked for protection and help, it has been refused. Already we begin to hear them lamenting, that they must leave their home, their country, and the land of their fathers, and all that is dearest to them on earth. At a late Indian council, after having been told by the agent of our government that they no longer could be protected, the head chieftain thus replies in the simple language of sorrow and reproach:

"We do not wish to sell our lands and remove. This land our Great Father above gave us. We stand on it.—We stood on it before the white man came to the edge of the American land. We stand on it still. It belongs to us. It belongs to no one in any place but ourselves. Our land is no borrowed land. White men came and sat down here and there, and every where around us. When they wished to buy land of us, we have had good councils together. The white man always said, 'the land is yours—it is yours.' We have always been true friends of the American people. We have not spoiled the least thing belonging to an American. Although it has been thus, a very different talk is now sent to us. We are told, that the king of Mississippi is about to extend his laws over us. We are distressed. Our hands are not strong.—We are a small people; we do not know much. The King of Mississippi has strong arms, many warriors, and much knowledge. He is about to lay his laws upon us; we are distressed.

"Colonel Ward, (the agent,) knows we have just begun to build new houses and make new fields, and to purchase iron, and set up blacksmith's shops with our annuity. We have some schools, we have begun to learn, and we have begun to embrace the gospel. We are like an infant *so high*, (here the chief bowed and extended his hand as low as his knee,) who has just begun to walk. So it is with us. We have just begun to rise and go. And our great Father, who sits in the white house, says to us—Unless you go yonder, (pointing to the west) the white man will extend his laws over you.—We do not say his words are lies—we believe they are true. We respect them as sacred. But we are distressed. Oh that our great Father would love us! Oh that the King of Mississippi would love us!"

It cannot but seem a matter of grief and astonishment, that such facts exist in this country; in a nation blessed with wealth, and power, and laws, and religion; and whose possessions reach from ocean to ocean. But humiliating as is the reflection, *the Indians must perish*, unless their destruction can be averted by a most decided and energetic expression of the wishes and feelings of a Christian nation, addressed to the Congress now assembling, and which is soon to decide their doom.

Have not then the females of this country some duties devolving upon them in relation to this helpless race? They are protected from the blinding influence of party spirit, and the asperities of political violence. They have nothing to do with any struggle for power, nor any right to dictate the decisions of those that rule over them.—But they may *feel* for the distressed, they may stretch out the supplicating hand for them, and by their prayers, strive to avert the calamities that are impending over them. It may be, that female petitioners can lawfully be heard even by the highest rulers of our land. Why may we not approach and supplicate, that we and our dearest friends may be saved from the awful curses denounced on all who oppress the poor and needy, by Him, whose anger is to be dreaded more than the wrath of men, who can "blast us with the breath of his nostrils," and scatter our hope like chaff before the storm.

It may be this will be forbidden; yet we remember the Jewish princess, who being sent to supplicate for a nation's life, was thus reproved for hesitating even when death stared her in the way. "If thou altogether hold thy peace at this time, then shall deliverance arise from another place; but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed;" and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a cause as this?

To women, it is given to administer the sweet charities of life, and to sway the empire of affection; and to her it may also be said, "who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a cause as this?"

In the days of chivalry, at the female voice, thousands of lances would have been laid in rest to protect the helpless and oppressed. But these are days of

literature and refinement, charity and religion; and may we not appeal to nobler champions than chivalry could boast? Will the liberal and refined; those who are delighted with the charms of eloquence and poetry; those who love the legends of romance and the records of antiquity; those who celebrate and admire the stern virtues of Roman warriors and patriots; will these permit such a race to be swept from the earth;—a nation who have emerged from the deepest shade of antiquity; whose story, and whose wild and interesting traits, are becoming the theme of the poet and novelist; who commands a native eloquence unequalled for pathos and sublimity; whose stern fortitude and unbending courage exceed the Roman renown? Will the naturalist, who laments the extinction of the mammoth race of the forest, allow this singular and interesting species of the human race to cease from the earth? Will those who boast of liberty, and feel their breasts throb at the name of freedom and their country, will they permit the free and noble Indian to be driven from his native land, or to crouch and perish under the scourge of oppression? And those whose hearts thrill at the magic sound of home, and turn with delightful remembrance to the woods and the valleys of their childhood and youth, will they allow this helpless race to be forced forever from such blessed scenes, and to look back upon them with hopeless regret and despair?

You who gather the youthful group around your fireside, and rejoice in their future hopes and joys, will you forget that the poor Indian loves his children too, and would as bitterly mourn over all their blasted hopes?—And, while surrounded by such treasured blessings, ponder with dread and awe these fearful words of Him, who thus forbids the violence, and records the malediction of those, who, either as individuals, or as nations, shall oppress the needy and helpless.

"Thou shalt not vex the stranger nor oppress him, for ye were strangers in the land. If thou afflict them, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry; and my wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall be widows and your children fatherless."

P. S. Should the facts alluded to in the preceding be doubted, they can be fully substantiated by consulting the communications signed 'William Penn,' and the statements made and signed by many of the most distinguished philanthropists of our country, which are to be found in the recent numbers of our public prints.

This communication was written and sent abroad solely by a female hand. Let every woman who peruses it, exert that influence in society which falls within her lawful province, and endeavor, by every suitable expedient, to interest the feelings of her friends, relatives and acquaintances, in behalf of this people, that are ready to perish.—A few weeks must decide this interesting and important question, and after that time, sympathy and regret will all be in vain.

Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, has discovered that Caoutchouc or Indian rubber left for several hours in Ether, becomes so soft and distensible that bags of it may be inflated by the breath until nearly perfectly transparent, and capable of ascending in the air when filled with hydrogen gas. In this softened state, gum elastic may be made to assume almost any form. In the course of his investigation of the properties of this singular substance, he has also found that oil of sassafras forms a solution of it, which, when dried, leaves the gum elastic in its *common elastic* state.

Dr. Mitchell has read to the Philosophical Society a memoir on the subject, and presented a specimen of the expanded gum elastic in the form of a balloon, with ascending power; and in sheets of various degrees of thickness. The memoir we have read and deem very satisfactory. *Philad. Nat. Gaz.*

We copy the following prediction from the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser of the 24th December, and record it as a matter of curious speculation.

*Rail Roads.*—In twenty years, "the many hundred miles of Canals made, and now making in the United States, at an expense of about fifty millions of dollars, will be all filled up or drained, to make foundations for *Rail Roads*."



## BARGAINS.

HAVING determined to quit business in the Spring, I will now sell my whole stock of DRY GOODS, AT COST, FOR CASH, Persons having a little of the ready change to spare, will please call and lay it out to advantage, as I am determined to sell Goods cheaper than I have ever offered them heretofore.

I WILL RENT MY Store-Room & Ware-House, being one of the best situations in the place for business. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.  
Gettysburg, Jan. 5. 3t  
P. S. In addition to former notices to Debtors, I will merely add, that all Note and Book accounts of a long standing, that are not paid off before the first day of April next, will then be left in the hands of proper authority for collection. G. A.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!  
Goods at Prime Cost!

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement that I have received from a generous public, during the time I have been in this place—and being about to leave it, I do not wish to be considered ungrateful. Having a very splendid stock of NEW GOODS on hand, I have determined to sell to my old Friends and Customers, for the term of three months, such Goods as they may want, at prime cost, for Cash only.

Those who wish to purchase cheap, will please call and judge for themselves.

CHARLES J. SHOWER.  
Gettysburg, Jan. 5. 1f

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES MAGINLY, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same with the subscriber, on or before the first of February next. And those who have claims against said Estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

T. C. MILLER, Adm'r.  
Jan. 5. 4t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same; and those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH DENWIDDIE, Adm'r.  
DAVID DENWIDDIE, Adm'r.  
Jan. 5. 4t

## REMOVAL.

CHAS. J. SHOWER, HAVING determined to leave Gettysburg, requests all persons who know themselves indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and pay the same on or before the first of March next.—All who do not attend to this Notice, will be dealt with accordingly.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5. 1f

## NOW FOR PRIZES!

THE NEXT CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 23d Jan.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$15,000	is	\$15,000
1 do 6,000	is	6,000
1 do 4,000	is	4,000
1 do 3,000	is	3,000
1 do 2,000	is	2,000
5 do 1,000	is	5,000
5 do 500	is	2,500
5 do 400	is	2,000
10 do 300	is	3,000
10 do 200	is	2,000
20 do 150	is	3,000
24 do 100	is	2,400
51 do 75	is	3,825
51 do 60	is	3,060
51 do 50	is	2,550
51 do 40	is	2,040
102 do 30	is	3,060
1530 do 10	is	15,300
11475 do 5	is	57,375

13355 prizes, \$155,000

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50.

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5. 4t

Drawn Numbers in the 15th Class,

26 57 55 37 5 40 47 2 31 29

## List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Jan. Term, 1830.

George Ziegler vs. Daniel Beiter and Jacob Hoke.  
Abraham Eckert, now for the use of Geo. Eckert, vs. Dr. H. C. Wampler.  
Wm. Sadler, for the use of Peter Beisel, vs. Nicholas Groop.  
John Paxton vs. Nicholas Kerney.  
Commonwealth vs. Emanuel Ziegler.  
Wm. Galbreath, Peter Culp et al. vs. Henry Rife, senior's Ex'r.  
John C. Cockey's Ex'rs vs. J. Shriver.  
Thomas C. Reed, Adm'r of Charles S. Ditterline, vs. John L. Fuller, Adm'r of Mary Reed, dec'd.

David Pollock, vs. Philip Myers.  
Arthur O'Clochery, vs. Jas. Waugh.  
Commonwealth vs. George Myers.  
Same, vs. George Saltzgeber, John Beacher and John Tate.  
Same, vs. Taggart, Gourley, Reeve and Bowman.  
Same, vs. Thomas Stephens, and John N. Dietrick.  
Same, vs. Peter Spangler and Daniel Wollet.

Jacob & Sam'l Hoover, use of P. Fehl, vs. Harman Wiernan.  
Mary A. Walker, by her Guardian J. Lashaw, vs. Wm. Walker's Ex'rs.  
Sam'l B. Wright, Adm'r of M. Leas, vs. Stephen Leas.  
James Dobbin, Esq. vs. J. Gallagher.

FOR ARGUMENT.  
Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Elias Helm and Euphemia Helm, minors of Jacob Helm, dec'd vs. Ludwig Sharer.  
Jacob Delone, vs. Peter Keefauver.  
T. Stevens, vs. M. Getz & J. Duncan.  
GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.  
Jan. 5. 1c

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. on the 1st of January, 1830, which if not taken out before the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters.

A. Isaac Armstrong.  
B. John Bear, Sen.  
James Barr.  
Henry Black.  
Joseph Bear.  
Jacob Bower.  
Peter Beisel, 2.  
Joseph Brown.  
Hugh Black.  
Miss Jane Bayly.  
C. Jacob Cocker, James Cunningham, Alexander Clark, Hannah Chamberlain, James Cloughin, Jane E. Carpenter, Miss Elizth A. Cassat, Henry Coons.  
D. Peter Dillon, Isaiah Dill, 3.  
David Demaree, A. S. E. Duncan, Michael Dugan, Christ'n Detanhaber, David Dean, Joseph Devonshire, William Douglass, Teracy Dissney.  
E. Henry Eichinger, Miss Mary Essick.  
F. Robert Fletcher, John L. Fuller, Samuel S. Forney.  
G. Wm. Gelvin, Wm. Gillespie, 2.  
Philip Graft, Wm. Guinn, Wm. Gross.  
H. George Howard, Jacob Harshey, Robert Hayes, Henry Hoffman, 2.  
William Heller, Daniel Hack, Joseph Hemler, John Hersh, Martin Harman, John Hunter, James Hall, Esq., Bernhart Hoffman, Wm. Howard.  
I. Conrad Keefauver, Oliver Kingsberry, Henry D. Key, Samuel Knox, Abraham Kerbough, Jacob Keckler, Miss C. Kesselring, John Kimes, Isaac Ann Keefauver, H. G. Kingsberry.  
J. Peter Linard.

L. continued.  
Marg't Longenecker, George Long, Samuel Long, Solomon Linn, M.  
Maria W. M'Creary, John McKim, John McKee, Wm. B. M'Grew, Hannah Meixal, James M'Callister, Mary Mahon, Gabriel Meals, James Moore, Alex. M'Callister, Nancy Menough.  
O. Lydia Ann Owens.  
P. Mary Pfoutz, Isaac Paxton, Erasmus H. Peck, C. B. Penrose, Esq., Nancy Patterson, John Plank, Elijah Parr.  
R. Jas. Robinette, Esq., Recorder of Adams county.  
S. J. Sheely & Wolf, Mrs. Maria Swan, Rev. S. S. Smucker, 3.  
William Scull, George Sweeney, Esq., Samuel Sweeney, Esq., John Soller, Jacob Scriber, John Schneider, Andrew Shultz, Abraham Spangler, Leonard Schaefer, James Stafford, or Mrs. Leticia Stafford, Teter Smith, James Stewart, Catharine Schriver, John Snyder, John Saum.  
T. Sarah Trankle, Abraham Tobias, William Taylor, John Tate, 2.  
Thos. M. Tourgman.  
U. George Uran.  
W. Charles Weyl, Benjamin Wells, Enos R. White, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, James Wise, John Walter, Isaac Williams, Thomas White.  
Y. John J. Young.  
Z. Emanuel Ziegler.

WILLIAM W. BELL, P. M.  
Jan. 5. 3t

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, (Litchestown) on the 1st of January, 1830.

Ree. John Albert, Jacob Bittman, Nicholas Bushman, Henry Butler, Elly Beth Clapper, Daniel Desert, John C. Daniel, Isaac Elly, Henry Fickel, W. Gilmore, J. Co., Christian Graft, Wm. Irwin, John Jones, Esq.  
John Keefe, Zalmore Ludington, Esq. 2.  
Enoch Lefever, Sheldon Marks, Margaret Miller, Mary Pecherin, Susannah Sherman, Thomas Purthill, An'ew Shultz, Jacob Stoffer, Joseph Sneeringer, John Wilht.  
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## TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, on accommodating terms, THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND, on the York Turnpike, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, now occupied by Wm. King; with about 15 Acres of Land attached to it. The buildings and Stabling are in good order. There is also a Waggon-maker's Shop on the property. For terms, &c. apply to JOHN SLENTZ.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 22. 1f

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARGARET LOCKHART, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th of January next; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES LOCKHART, Ex'r.  
Dec. 22. 4t

## Two Stray

HEIFERS

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Latimore township, Adams county, near Deardorff's mill, in the beginning of October last. The one is Red, with a white face and some white spots. The other is a Brindle, with a white spot on the head. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL HOLLINGER.  
Dec. 29. 3t

## TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

HENRY SCOTT.  
Dec. 29. 3t

## JOHN N. STARR,

Cabinet-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the house formerly occupied by John Hersh, Jr. Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of the most Fashionable and Durable

## FURNITURE,

which he will warrant superior to any offered in the place—all of which he will sell as low, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had at any other shop in town.

He will also attend to the making of

## Coffins;

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Nov. 10. 1f

## DOCTOR H. SMYSER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of

## DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints & Dye-Stuffs,

and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call. He has also obtained the agency for sale of

## BOOKS & STATIONARY

and will keep always on hands School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.

DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.

Gettysburg, Sept. 15. 1f

## FOR SALE, AS ABOVE.

A Salve for Inflamed Eyes: A specific cure. If a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made.

## PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly executed at this Office.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of January next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Myers, George Slagle and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are

## Dwelling-houses.

erected, two 1½ story Log a bank Barn, part stone and part log, and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Bittinger.

The above Property is to be sold subject to the claim of Wm. Young and Wife, on a recognizance, for the interest accrued and accruing; and also subject to the claims of the Heirs of Joseph Bittinger, for their purperts of the principal of said recognizance, which may be due at the death of Elizabeth Young, formerly Elizabeth Bittinger—it being understood, that those claims are to be first satisfied and paid. The remedy, by distress, in favor of Wm. Young and Wife, for her annual interest, is not to be affected by this sale. The land to be sold subject to Young's claim, and the Heirs on the recognizance.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22, 1829. 1s

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Levavi Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 23d day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

## A certain Tract,

or Piece of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county—beginning at stones on the line of land late of Robert Hayes, deceased, thence by the same to the line between lands late of Mathew Dobbin and the said Hayes, thence along the same to lands late of Richard Brown, thence by the same to the place of beginning, containing about Seven teen Acres—to be sold as late the Estate of Robert Hayes, deceased.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22, 1829. 1s

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of January next—

## Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1829.

P. HEAGY, Sheriff.

## Private Sale.

## Three Lots of Ground.

IN Gettysburg, on West York-street, in the first square from the Diamond—ALSO—

## A Tract of Land.

In Franklin township, within 1 mile of the Borough, containing 120 ACRES. The Turnpike Road passes through the Tract. WALTER SMITH, Esq.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 1. 1f

## For Sale, cheap.

## A SET OF

## Wool Carding Engines.

Nearly new, and of superior quality.—Inquire at this Office.  
Nov. 17. 1f

## Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

## ROBERT MAJOR,

Late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: James Major, Samuel Major, Jane, who was intermarried with John Guinn, who is now deceased, Maria, who is intermarried with Robert McIlheny, Alexander Major, Margaret Major and Martha Major—that an

## WILL BE HELD

will be held on Friday the 23d of January next, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation, or tract of Land, situate in Menallen township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Galbreath, John Dutterer, David Hoover and others, and a tract of Mountain Land, in said township, containing 7 Acres, adjoining lands of John Dutterer and others, to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs and representatives of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to inquire how many of the children and representatives of the said deceased, the premises aforesaid will conveniently accommodate without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, and make such partition thereof, and a just appraisal of the several parts thereof; but if the premises aforesaid will not conveniently accommodate more than one of the children or representatives of the deceased intestate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to make a just appraisal thereof undivided, and make report of their proceedings therein, according to law.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22. 1f

## At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

## The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

## MARTIN CARL,

deceased, to wit: George Carl's children, (his Grand-children) to wit: John Carl, Rebecca Carl, intermarried with George Dill, Polly and Eliza Carl; and children, Catharine, intermarried with John Hull, Polly, intermarried with Casper Sowers, Betsy, intermarried with Peter Wagner, Martin Carl, John, now deceased, leaving children, George, John and Mary Carl; Frederick Carl, Jacob Carl, Joseph Carl, Samuel Carl, Daniel Carl, David Carl, and Rebecca, intermarried with George Henry, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth Monday of January next, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk.  
Dec. 22. 1c

## At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.—On motion,

## The Court Grant a Rule.

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

## SAMUEL BOWSER,

deceased, to wit: (the children of Samuel Bowser, Jr. deceased, to wit:) Margaret, intermarried with Willard Smith, Mary, John, Martha, Nancy, intermarried with ——— Paxton, Jane, Jacob and Samuel, the two latter of whom are still in their minority: Nicholas Bowser, Margaret, Jacob, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Grosbeck, who died leaving issue three children, to wit: Sophia, intermarried with John Decker, Jesse Grosbeck, and Elizabeth Grosbeck; Catharine, intermarried with Shallos Patterson, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, John and Nancy, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth Monday of January next, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.  
Dec. 22. 1c





## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 20.

**The Indians.**—A forcible appeal to the females of the U States, from the pen of a female, in behalf of the oppressed Indians to the South, is given by us to-day.—We solicit a perusal of it by all classes of our readers—and we do think if ever any cause deserved sympathy, and that sympathy called for prompt and energetic constitutional action, the situation of those Indians is of that character. Large meetings have been held in New York and Philadelphia—and we hope that the united voice of our country will be heard in the Legislative Halls at Washington, in behalf of the oppressed.

A meeting is to be held at the Court-house in this borough, on the Tuesday of the ensuing Court-week, as will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting published in a following column. We hope to see it generally attended by the friends of humanity.

**ST. PIERRE** has been received by us. The subject matter of his communication, we think, would not be interesting to the great majority of our readers. His style, however, bears impress of talent; and, if he should turn his attention to matters of general interest, we have little doubt he would be highly acceptable.

**WM. S. COBEAN**, Esq. has been re-appointed, by the Commissioners, Treasurer of Adams county for the ensuing year.

In an article published last week relative to a newly invented Auger, the name of the person was erroneously given "Snetter." *George Shelter*, of York, is the inventor.

Petitions were presented to the Legislature by Messrs. M'Sherry & Middlecoff, on the 7th, of Frederick Berlin, Matthias Fetterhauff, and Henry Little, old soldiers, for relief.

We have received from the Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, the documents accompanying the Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy—and from JAMES M'SHERRY, Esq. the Auditor General's Report of the Banks of this State: all which may be examined at this office.

There have been granted at the U. S. Patent office, during the last year, no less than 447 Patents for Inventions and Improvements thereon. We are, certainly, an ingenious people. Of this number, 157 were sent to New-York; and 46 to Pennsylvania.

### Statement of the BANK OF GETTYSBURG, Nov. 3, 1839.

DR.	
Capital	\$125,318
Notes in circulation	78,150
Dividends unpaid	5,715 52
Due to the commonwealth, tax on	
dividends	501 27
Due to other banks	9,223 45
Due to depositors	20,810
	\$239,718 24
CR.	
Bills discounted	\$115,691 97
Bonds	16,172 54
Mortgages	3,174 54
Judgments, including costs	34,197 06
Stock, Gettysburg water company	\$500
Gettysburg and Peters-	
burg turnpike company	222 05—722 05
Specie, silver and gold	20,352 24
Gold	1,496 27—21,748 51
Notes of other banks	8,120
Due by other banks	1,087 53
Real estate	57,416 48
Profit and loss	440 92
Expenses	946 29
	\$239,718 24
Dividend declared 5th May, 1839,	
on \$125,318, at 2 1/2 per cent.	3,132 95
Do. 3d Nov. 1839, on \$125,318, at	
2 1/2 per cent.	3,132 95

By a letter from West-Chester to a gentleman in Harrisburg, we learn that number of applicants had been there, making their best bows to the supposed Attorney General, Mr. Van Amringe: but soon found out the "hoax," and not their departure, cursing the Printer, who had "foxed" them.

The following communication was handed to us for publication, by the Secretary of the Anti-Masonic Committee. Any remarks upon its peculiar nature and tendency, which might be made, are reserved for a future occasion, when they may, peradventure, be more peremptorily called for.

COMMUNICATED.

### TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

According to our instructions, the committee appointed by the Anti-Masonic Delegates to employ an Editor and Publisher of the "Anti-Masonic Star," addressed the following letters to the Editors of the "Republican Compiler," and "Adams Sentinel," and received the subjoined answers; from which it will be seen that each of those gentlemen decline the offer. It therefore becomes necessary that vigorous efforts should be made by our Anti-Masonic friends, to increase the number of subscribers to the "Star," in order to ensure its early and useful publication, under an independent Editor. We would suggest to each of our friends, who hold subscription papers for the "Star," and especially to those designated by the Delegates on the 28th Dec. the propriety of setting apart a day or two to visit their immediate neighbors and procure subscribers.—Many would subscribe, if called on, who will otherwise neglect it—a day or two devoted to so patriotic a purpose, it is hoped, will not be considered unprofitably spent. We would request all those holding subscription papers, to give information to one of the Committee, of the number of names obtained, as soon after the 15th of July next, as may be convenient, as we shall then enter into contract with some competent Editor. We would again urge our friends to exert themselves, as much depends on the early publication of the "Star."

Bernhart Gilbert,  
Thaddeus Stevens,  
John Brinkerhoff,  
James Cunningham,  
David Horner,

Committee.

Gettysburg, Jan. 9, 1830.

SIR: We were appointed a committee by the Anti-Masonic Delegates, on the 28th Dec. to employ an editor and publisher of the "Anti-Masonic Star," and we were directed to offer its publication to you.—We now make you that offer, and request you to inform us of your determination thereon as soon as may suit your convenience.

It will be proper that we should perfectly understand each other, before its publication is undertaken. The Editor of the "Star" will be expected to be the Editor of the Anti-Masonic party exclusively. He will forget that such parties as Democratic and Federal ever existed. The Anti-Masonic party, it is well known, is composed of members of all former parties; its harmony therefore requires, that none of those parties should be injuriously referred to; and that in any future contest, the "Star" must support the candidates of the party.

If you should consent to accept the offer now made, your paper will be expected to assume the leading name of "Anti-Masonic Star." If you choose to retain the name of "Republican Compiler," coupled with it, no objection will be made. We would hope that the "Star" would be printed on larger and fairer paper than the present Compiler.

We would beg leave to remark further, that we consider Religion an unfit subject for newspaper discussion in any shape. If it is permitted to be attacked, it shocks the moral feelings of a majority of readers; if advocated, it begets suspicion of an intention of uniting Church and State—both therefore should be avoided.

Most respectfully,  
Yours, &c.

Bernhart Gilbert,  
Thaddeus Stevens,  
John Brinkerhoff,  
James Cunningham,  
David Horner,

Committee.

MR. J. LEFEVER.

### MR. LEFEVER'S REPLY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1830.

GENTLEMEN:

I have not time, at present, to give so full an answer to your letter, as might be desirable, in order that we might "perfectly understand each other;" but, as it appears improbable that we shall agree, I think it my duty to reply as soon as possible.

You say, that you "consider Religion an unfit subject for newspaper discussion, in any shape." &c. &c. If this part of your letter refers, (as I presume it does,) to the recent extracts from, and controversy respecting, the "Reformer," it is sufficient, alone, to induce me positively to decline according to your proposition: for I really believe that there is as much danger to be apprehended to the liberties of our country from Priestcraft as from Freemasonry—nay, perhaps more, at present, as the jealousy of the people is not yet excited on that subject—and I can-

not, therefore, bind myself to refrain from publishing what may be deemed necessary.

You say—"the Editor of the 'Star' will be expected to be the Editor of the Anti-Masonic party exclusively." And again—"the 'Star' must support the candidates of the party."

Now, should Jackson be a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, and no greater objection appear against him than any I have yet seen, I may wish to support him, (should I then have the management of a newspaper): Moreover, there are a few men in this county, who have been friends indeed to me, whom I could not honorably oppose, Editorially. I apprehend, therefore, that I could not conduct the Star with that zeal which would be desirable, and which would be expected by you.

It is scarcely necessary to advert to the change of title—which would be a matter of indifference to me: nor to the enlargement of the paper—which might be effected without very great expense.

I have given considerable reflection to the subject, and the situation in which I would be placed, since it was intimated to me that I would receive the offer of the publication of the Anti-Masonic Star: and from your requisitions, and my present views, and former political connexions, it appears probable to me, that it will be more conducive to our mutual satisfaction, to act independently of each other, than to attempt to pursue the same course—whatever may be the consequences to myself.

I am, Gentlemen,  
respectfully, your's, &c.

JACOB LEFEVER.

Bt. Gilbert, T. Stevens, James Cunningham,  
J. Brinkerhoff, Esqs. & Dr. D. Horner.

The letter addressed to Mr. HARPER, was similar to that sent to Mr. LEFEVER, except substituting "Adams Sentinel" for "Republican Compiler," and omitting the following clause: "We would hope that the 'Star' would be printed on larger and fairer paper than the present Compiler."

### MR. HARPER'S REPLY.

"Adams Sentinel" Office,  
Jan. 14th, 1830.

GENTLEMEN:

Your note, of the 12th current, was received by me in the forenoon of yesterday. It was with feelings of surprise, that I perused its contents.—Knowing, as each member of the Committee does, the relation I hold to that Society, the extermination of which is to be the exclusive object of the "Anti-Masonic Star," an invitation to me to become its Editor and Publisher, can only be considered as an official act, in pursuance of instructions, and not as the act of the Members of the Committee individually.

Permit me, gentlemen, to assure you, that I could not, conscientiously, become the Editor of a Paper devoted to such ends; nor submit to such regulations and restrictions, as, from your Note, the Editor of the "Star" must be placed under.

Respectfully, your's, &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

Messrs. Bt. Gilbert, T. Stevens, J. Brinkerhoff, J. Cunningham, D. Horner, Committee.

### THE INDIANS.

At a meeting of a number of citizens at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on the evening of the 13th inst. JAMES NEELY, of Tyrone township, was called to the chair, and J. B. M'PHERSON appointed Secretary.

The following Resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the citizens of Adams county be invited to meet at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 26th day of January inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. to express their opinions on the propriety of memorializing Congress in favor of the Cherokee and other Tribes of Indians.

JAS. NEELY, Chairman.  
J. B. M'PHERSON, Sec'y.

### Appointments by the Governor.

ABRAHAM S. WILSON, Prothonotary of the court of common pleas, clerk of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, and of the court of oyer and terminer, for the county of Mifflin.

JOSHUA BEALE, Register of Wills, Recorder of deeds, and clerk of the orphans' court, in and for the same county.

JOHN MASS, Prothonotary, Clerk of quarter sessions, oyer and terminer, and orphans' courts—Register and Recorder, for the county of Bedford.

On Saturday Gen. JOHN FLOYD was elected Governor of Virginia, by the Legislature. The votes were, for Gen. Floyd 144; for P. V. Daniel 65; scattering 7.

Our private advices from Washing-

together out-generals the Vice President in managing men—the great art of a politician; and that, if the contest lay between the two, New-York would carry the day against South Carolina. But let us not forget there are other barbs upon the turf. Hark away!—There will be sport—depend upon it. We shall see. *W. Rec.*

The Revised Statutes of the State of New York have gone into operation.—Extensive reforms are introduced by them in the criminal, as well as civil jurisprudence. One change that has been made strikes us as a very proper one, viz: The old form of asking prisoners whether they are guilty or not guilty, is superseded, by the query of "Do you demand a trial upon this indictment?"

A dreadful and novel mode of committing suicide, was put in practice by a man named Fellow, in Woodburn, Delaware, on the 19th ult. He placed a barrel of vinegar in such a manner on the steps of his cellar, that it must roll down; then placing his head on the lower step, he contrived to set the barrel a-going—it, of course, crushed his head to pumice.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. Herbst, Mr. Harvey Wattles, to Miss Ann Maria Gillespie, daughter of Mr. Wm. Gillespie, all of this borough.

On Wednesday week, by the Rev. George Duffield, Mr. Smith Brandon, of Adams county, to Miss Nancy Craighead, daughter of Major Gilson Craighead, late of Cumberland county, dec'd.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. Daniel Spielman, to Miss Louisa Hahn, both of Menallen township.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. George Hull, to Miss Sarah Filler, both of Berwick township.

### TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of the members of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity," will be held in the Court-house, on Wednesday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock. An Address is expected on the subject of Temperance. They hope that the benevolent design in which they are engaged, will be sustained by the co-operation of many of their fellow citizens.

Jan. 19.

tm

### To the friends of Religion.

PARENTS, the friends of religion in general, and of Sabbath-schools in particular, are respectfully invited to attend the anniversary of the "GETTYSBURG SABBATH SCHOOL," which will be held on Tuesday the 2d of February next. A Sermon will be delivered on the occasion.

At the same time, measures will be taken for the formation of an Union of the various Sabbath Schools in Adams county. It is expected that several Addresses will be made in reference to the expediency and importance of the proposed Union. The meeting will be held in the German Church, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Jan. 19.

tm

### FOR RENT, A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE,

On South Baltimore-street. For further information, inquire of the Printer. Gettysburg, Jan. 19.

3t

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of J. LORENTZ SCHICK, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the 15th day of February next. Those neglecting to attend to this Notice, may expect to receive the next Notice through a proper officer. Persons having claims against said Estate, are again invited to present them for settlement.

A. B. KURTZ, } Ex'rs.  
JOHN GARVIN, }

Jan. 19.

3t

### COME & SEE THE BARGAINS.

### DAVID COMFORT,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has lately got large additions to his stock of GOODS, and has now on hand a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
Groceries,  
HARDWARE,

Queensware and Liquors.

ALSO, an excellent assortment of LEICHERN BONNETS, all of which he has purchased very low, and he is determined to sell them at a small profit for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. He invites the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Jan. 19

### FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 15th of February next, on the premises,

### A FARM,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about 2 1/2 miles from Oxford, containing about

268 ACRES,

of valuable Land—of which about 110 Acres are covered with fine Timber; there is also a large quantity of Meadow. The improvements are a large

Stone House, & Stone Bank Barn; there are

two never-failing springs of water on the premises. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JOHN SHEETZ.

Jan. 19.

ts



### 25 Dollars REWARD

WILL be paid to any person who will give me such information, as will lead to the conviction of the villain or villains who, on the night of Saturday last, maliciously cut and injured the body of my buggee, at the coach-maker's shop of John B. Clark.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

3t

### BARGAINS!

### H. & C. BARNITZ,

HAVING in contemplation to remove from Millerstown, offer to dispose of their Stock of GOODS, to their Friends and the Public, on the most accommodating terms.—They have on hand, an assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
BAR IRON,

American & Shear Steel, &c. all of which they are determined to sell low for Cash or short credit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

500 LOCUST POSTS,  
which will be sold low.

All persons indebted to the above Firm, are requested to discharge the same on or before the fifteenth day of March next—their removal rendering it necessary to have their business closed.

H. & C. B.

tf

### STORE-ROOM FOR RENT.

THAT large and convenient Store-Room on the south west corner of the Diamond, at present occupied by Mr. C. J. Shower, will be Rented from the first of April next. There is a small Room attached to it—and a commodious Cellar. For terms apply to

JACOB ZIEGLER,

Guardian of the minor children of J. McConaughy, Esq. dec'd.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

tf

### NOTICE.

IS hereby Given, to the Creditors of PETER KITCHEN, late of Hamilton township, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to appportion the assets of said Estate amongst the Creditors of said Intestate—and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of John Dearthoff, in Hampton, on Wednesday the 10th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place, those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.

JACOB CASSATT,  
WM. PATTERSON,  
SAMUEL BLAKE,

Jan. 12.

tm

### STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Reading township, about the last of December,

SIX HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,

some Heifers and some steers.

The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

PETER DEARDORFF.

Jan. 12.

3t

### TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of York county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Tuesday the 31st of Jan. next, for the holding of a meeting of my Creditors, at the Court-house in the City of York.

JOSEPH HUGHES.

Jan. 12



Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.  
**Legislature.**—On Thursday, Mr. Doudle's resolution for an inquiry into the propriety of taxing the fees of offices, now taxable, 50 per cent. when those fees exceed 1000 dollars a year, was considered and adopted.  
The resolution from the Senate, appropriating 1000 dollars to furnish the Governor's room, was on motion of Mr. Frick, considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Pettigrew in the chair.—Mr. Alexander moved to reduce the appropriation to \$500, Mr. Waugh moved 300, and Mr. Miller, of the city, 700. Mr. Alexander's motion for 500 was agreed to. The resolution was then read a second time and passed.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.  
Judge Franks has resigned, the petitions laid before the House have been withdrawn, and all proceedings in his case are at an end.

The resolution directing payment to be made to contractors on the canals and rail-roads, out of the balance of the permanent loan in the Treasury, has passed both Houses, been signed by the Governor, and is a law.

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By most of the gentlemen from Georgia, and by Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, particularly, it was contended that the language of the petition was highly disrespectful and indecorous towards a sovereign State of the Union, and that it would be sanctioning the indecorum to receive the petition and dispose of it in the ordinary mode, which they strenuously opposed. Moreover, that the attention of Congress had been called to the subject by the President of the U. States, and was now undergoing inquiry and investigation by the proper committee; and that this memorial was, in fact, nothing more than an argument against the views of the Chief Magistrate, and demanded no action on the part of the House, &c.

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**The Indians.**—The subject of the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, to which public attention has been called by a passage in the late Message of President Jackson, seems likely to excite both in the Halls of the National Legislature and in more private circles, much feeling and animated debate. By the sketch of the proceedings of Congress, it will be perceived that the memorial of a public meeting in New York, recommending to that body to observe in every measure of the Government in reference to the Indians, an inviolable faith, has already had this effect.

The United States Gazette furnishes a long account of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. held for the same object as that in New York.

At this meeting the venerable and respected Bishop White was called to the chair, and Roberts Vaux and J. H. Williams appointed Secretaries.

In opening the business of the meeting, the venerable chairman said, that what he was now doing was somewhat contrary to the habits of his life, and might be considered by some as not suited to the character and situation he held in society; but for his part he did not consider that the right of the citizen was merged in the clerical character, though at the same time he was fully conscious of the danger and impropriety which he had always endeavored to avoid—of appearing in public as a political clergyman. The subject which called the present meeting together, was his only excuse for accepting the call to the chair. That subject he said was one of no ordinary interest; it involved motives and concerns of no ordinary character. It appealed to our humanity, to a love of justice, and of right, from a people, who it appeared were to be driven from their homes and from their property by the strong arm of power. It was not superstition to entertain the fear and the apprehension, which no lover of his country could well divest himself of, that such injustice as it appeared to him was now contemplated, might entail upon the country a most calamitous visitation of Providence. The object of the meeting loudly claimed that every heart should feel the importance of the subject, and every energy be put forth that would serve efficiently to avert the injustice which was now attempted to be exercised.

(Applause.)  
W. M. Meredith, Esq., Thomas M. Pettit, Esq., and several other distinguished individuals also urged upon the meeting the propriety of memorializing Congress upon the subject, in speeches, which the U. S. Gazette describes as highly eloquent and forcible, a Committee was accordingly appointed to draft a memorial. It consisted of Bishop White, Roberts Vaux, H. J. Williams, Robert Ralston, Wm. Rawle, Edward Bettle, Wm. M. Meredith, Robert Smith, Dr. J. Preston, and T. M. Pettit.

The subject which has given rise to these public meetings is one of much importance. On the one hand, the residence of the Indians as a distinct nation, within the jurisdiction and limits of a member of the confederacy, involves, in the opinion of some of the most distinguished men of the nation, a political anomaly which it is impossible to reconcile with the sovereignty of an independent state. The Message of the President plainly indicates that the Executive favors this view of the subject, whilst it is sensibly alive to the delicacy of the question to which it gives rise. On the other hand a portion of the community justly deserving of respect from its numbers and intelligence, maintains that the preservation of the faith of the United States towards the Indians, as expressed in various treaties made with them, is a consideration paramount to that of the inconvenience which a particular state may undergo, if they are allowed to remain as they now are, in the enjoyment of their customs and territory, and not subject to the laws of the U. States.

To obviate the difficulty it is, as is well known, proposed to locate them in a territory beyond the Mississippi, where they will not be subject to the continual jealousies and interferences of rival or imaginary rights, but in their present situation, they are liable. To this it may be observed in reply, that all experience goes to show that this measure would be but a temporary alleviation of their present miserable condition.

In the words of a distinguished individual, "that wave of the European race which rose on the borders of the Atlantic, swept over the Alleghany Mountains, reached the Mississippi, and ascended the two great rivers which unite near St. Louis, will at no distant day pass the Rocky Mountains, and strike the Pacific, where it would again produce that very contact between discordant races which it is so desirable to avoid;" and where the jurisdiction of new States and separate jurisdictions will again place the hunted remnants of this race in the same predicament in which they now stand, and entail upon the General Government new causes of collision with the independent members of the Confederacy.

The law of Georgia which, unless prevented by the interference of the Federal Government, is to go into operation some time next summer, is calculated completely to enslave and finally to exterminate the whole race of Indians within the limits of that State. It takes from them the fee simple, and the occupancy of all their lands, except a certain number of acres set apart for each head of a family—it imposes on all Indians of a certain description, a personal or capitation tax—it annuls all their laws and abrogates all their customs and usages—it deprives them of all redress, inasmuch as it disallows the evidence of an Indian in a court of justice, thus taking from them at one stroke, their personal and national independence, and reducing them with one exception to a level with their own slaves—and this, too, in the face and under the sanction of a government whose constitutional boast is, that "All men are born free and equal." &c.

"Let us then, my fellow citizens, raise our voices as the voice of one man" against these unrighteous proceedings—let us go hand in hand in a body to the Town Meeting and remonstrate with our rulers—let us plead that they suffer not this great iniquity—let us warn them of the peril of our national character—as they wish for the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country—as they prize the favor of Almighty God, or as they dread his frown, and fear his vengeance, that they do not this unholy thing. It may be, that a gracious Providence will bless our endeavors, and incline the hearts of our rulers to justice and mercy, and our country shall be preserved from this great evil.

From the Baltimore Gazette.  
We have mentioned the circumstance of the discovery of a method of rendering Indian Rubber soluble, as made known by Dr. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.—A few days since, a Balloon formed of this material was found on Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Md.—and, upon examination, Dr. Wm. Zollner immediately decided that it must belong to Dr. Mitchell, and forwarded information to that effect, which produced the following answer in reply: "PHILADELPHIA, 11th Jan. 1830.  
No. 120 S. Eighth-street—  
"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 8th inst. The Balloon of Gum-elastic found in Maryland, and of which I received from you the first intelligence, escaped from our hands, after night, on the 15th or 16th of December, 1829, and took a direction: by E. or S. E. descending the Delaware.—It was confined by a slender cord of Apothecaries' twine, about three quarters of a yard long, which held a bent pin at its lower end, attached to a cork, meant to keep it from ascending.—The pin escaped from the cork, and was carried off by the balloon—but as it would gravitate by the head it probably separated from the string."  
On the evening of the 8th instant, being before my class, at the Philadelphia Medical Institute, on the subject of Hydrogen gas, aerostatics came in our way, and a balloon of the same kind was exhibited and sent into the air, with an inscription significant of its origin.—It also moved off to the S. & E.—The snow of the following day, probably brought it down, by loading it.

"If you could, without any inconvenience, obtain the particulars of the time and place, &c. of the descent of the balloon found near you, the communication of them to me would be agreeable to—  
Yours, very respectfully,  
"J. K. MITCHELL."

**The Hornet.**—So great a length of time has intervened since any authentic intelligence has been received from this sloop of war, that she is generally given up for lost. Her brave commander, Otto Norris, Esq., was a native of Harford county, in this state; and our fellow townsman, Robert Pottinger, Esq., was purser on board.—The Hornet had a crew of about 150. Several passengers and much specie on board.—The cost of the vessel and outfit, could not be less than \$150,000; but the loss of these is nothing to the premature death

of so many valuable and brave officers and men.  
It is a fact worth noting by nautical men; that those vessels of war which are most liable to founder at sea, are of the size, and equipment of the Hornet. During the war, the Wasp; and subsequently, the Epervier, both went down with every soul on board.

Hagerstown Paper.

The Diplomatic Administration.

The appropriation bill reported on Tuesday, provides for—

Salaries for five Ministers,	\$45,000
Salaries for nine Charge d'Affaires,	40,500
Outfits for four Ministers,	36,000
Outfits for three Charge d'Affaires,	13,500
Salaries for 5 Secretaries of Legation,	10,000
Contingent expenses of all Missions abroad,	35,000
Contingent expenses of Foreign Inter-course	30,000
Intercourse with Barbary Powers,	30,000

Making an amount of 240,000  
To this add for outfit of a Minister to the Netherlands, provided for last year, 9,000

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The whole amount appropriated last year for the same service, including the salary and outfit of a Minister to the Netherlands, amounted to \$147,500

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Leaving \$134,000

for the entire expense of our intercourse with foreign nations, on the 3d of March last.

From this it will be seen that the amount called for the first year of the present Administration, exceeds that appropriated in the last year of the last Administration, for the expenses of one branch of the public service, the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars! Nat. Journ. Jan. 14.

Great Western Rail Road.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains a communication from De Witt Clinton, Esq. well known as an able and experienced engineer, respecting a rail road from the city of New York to the State of Missouri.—The project is one of immense magnitude, and must require to execute it several years of labor and an immense expenditure of money. According to the calculations of Col. Clinton, the expense of a rail-way on the contemplated route, being upwards of 1000 miles in length, would be about \$15,000,000, and notwithstanding its cost, it would afford a liberal profit on the amount invested.

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The Pardoning Power.

A writer in the last Harrisburg (Pa.) Reporter, in animadverting on the late pardon of Playmart, the bank robber, states the remarkable fact that Gov. Shulze, during the six years of his administration, pardoned more than seven hundred convicts. They were all with the exception of Playmart, recommended to executive clemency, by the citizens resident in the community where the offence was committed. Many no doubt deserved by their penitence, a remission of the punishment. But the pardoning of such a number in the period mentioned could hardly take place, we should think, without a considerable misdirection of the pardoning grace.

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I have been somewhat surprised, Messrs. Editors, that the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to Mortgages, has not created a good deal more excitement. I mean, as the intelligent and business reader will doubtless see, that decision, which goes to declare that a Mortgage is no more a sure and permanent lien on property than a Judgment. Heretofore, the opinion I believe has been general, that the man who took a mortgage on property, worth the amount, was perfectly secure, and might rest satisfied that his money was safe, and might remain so invested just so long as he and the borrower could agree. When property is bound by two or more judgments, we knew it might be sold on one of the younger—the money be taken into court—the older judgment paid off, and the title then was clear. We thought we knew, equally well, that when a Mortgage existed against property, and it was sold on a subsequent Judgment, it was of course sold subject to the Mortgage. It seems not. The Mortgage is made, by the decision referred to, to stand on precisely the ground of a judgment, having no more preference or stability. A question presents itself of much importance not only to lenders but borrowers, whether it were not better the law should be otherwise. Why should not the owner of land and the lender of money have a right to make any bargain they please? Would it not be well for widows—for Executors and Trustees, holding property of Orphans—would it not be better for borrowers of money—it would be any injury to the public, that the law should be, as it was altered?

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# Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.

**Legislature.**—On Thursday, Mr. Doudel's resolution for an inquiry into the propriety of taxing the fees of offices, now taxable, 50 per cent. when those fees exceed 1000 dollars a year, was considered and adopted.

The resolution from the Senate, appropriating 1000 dollars to furnish the Governor's room, was on motion of Mr. Frick, considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Pettigrew in the chair.—Mr. Alexander moved to reduce the appropriation to \$500, Mr. Waugh moved 300, and Mr. Miller, of the city, 700. Mr. Alexander's motion for 500 was agreed to. The resolution was then read a second time and passed.

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Balt. Gazette, Jan. 12.

**The Indians.**—The subject of the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, to which public attention has been called by a passage in the late Message of President Jackson, seems likely to excite both in the Halls of the National Legislature and in more private circles, much feeling and animated debate. By the sketch of the proceedings of Congress, it will be perceived that the memorial of a public meeting in New York, recommending to that body to observe in every measure of the Government in reference to the Indians, an inviolable faith, has already had this effect.

The United States Gazette furnishes a long account of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. held for the same object as that in New York.

At this meeting the venerable and respected Bishop White was called to the chair, and Roberts Vaux and J. H. Williams appointed Secretaries.

In opening the business of the meeting, the venerable chairman said, that what he was now doing was somewhat contrary to the habits of his life, and might be considered by some as not suited to the character and situation he held in society; but for his part he did not consider that the right of the citizen was merged in the clerical character, though at the same time he was fully conscious of the danger and impropriety which he had always endeavored to avoid—of appearing in public as a political clergyman. The subject which called the present meeting together, was his only excuse for accepting the call to the chair. That subject he said was one of no ordinary interest; it involved motives and concerns of no ordinary character. It appealed to our humanity, to a love of justice, and of right, from a people, who it appeared were to be driven from their homes and from their property by the strong arm of power. It was not superstition to entertain the fear and the apprehension, which no lover of his country could well divest himself of, that such injustice as it appeared to him was now contemplated, might entail upon the country a most calamitous visitation of Providence. The object of the meeting loudly claimed that every heart should feel the importance of the subject, and every energy be put forth that would serve efficiently to avert the injustice which was now attempted to be exercised.—(Applause.)

W. M. Meredith, Esq. Thomas M. Petit, Esq. and several other distinguished individuals also urged upon the meeting the propriety of memorializing Congress upon the subject, in speeches, which the U. S. Gazette describes as highly eloquent and forcible, a Committee was accordingly appointed to draft a memorial. It consisted of Bishop White, Roberts Vaux, H. J. Williams, Robert Ralston, Wm. Rawle, Edward Beitle, Wm. M. Meredith, Robert Smith, Dr. J. Preston, and T. M. Petit.

The subject which has given rise to these public meetings is one of much importance. On the one hand, the residence of the Indians as a distinct nation, within the jurisdiction and limits of a member of the confederacy, involves, in the opinion of some of the most distinguished men of the nation, a political anomaly which it is impossible to reconcile with the sovereignty of an independent state. The Message of the President plainly indicates that the Executive favors this view of the subject, whilst it is sensibly alive to the delicacy of the question to which it gives rise. On the other hand a portion of the community, justly deserving of respect from its numbers and intelligence, maintains that the preservation of the faith of the United States towards the Indians, as expressed in various treaties made with them, is a consideration paramount to that of the inconvenience which a particular state may undergo, if they are allowed to remain as they now are, in the enjoyment of their customs and territory, and not subject to the laws of the U. States.

To obviate the difficulty it is, as is well known, proposed to locate them in a territory beyond the Mississippi, where they will not be subject to the continual jealousies and infringement of real or imaginary rights, to which, in their present situation, they are liable. To this it may be observed in reply, that all experience goes to show that this measure would be a temporary

alleviation of their present miserable condition. In the words of a distinguished individual, "that wave of the European race which rose on the borders of the Atlantic, swept over the Alleghany Mountains, reached the Mississippi, and ascended the two great rivers which unite near St. Louis, will at no distant day pass the Rocky Mountains, and strike the Pacific, where it would again produce that very contact between discordant races which it is so desirable to avoid;" and where the jurisdiction of new States and separate jurisdictions will again place the hunted remnants of this race in the same predicament in which they now stand, and entail upon the General Government new causes of collision with the independent members of the Confederacy.

Id.

The law of Georgia which, unless prevented by the interference of the Federal Government, is to go into operation some time next summer, is calculated completely to enslave and finally to exterminate the whole race of Indians within the limits of that State.—It takes from them the fee simple, and the occupancy of all their lands, except a certain number of acres set apart for each head of a family—it imposes on all Indians of a certain description, a personal or capitation tax—it annuls all their laws and abrogates all their customs and usages—it deprives them of all redress, inasmuch as it disallows the evidence of an Indian in a court of justice, thus taking from them at one stroke, their personal and national independence, and reducing them with one exception to a level with their own slaves—and this, too, in the face and under the sanction of a government whose constitutional boast is, that "All men are born free and equal," &c.

"Let us then, my fellow citizens, raise our voices as the voice of one man" against these unrighteous proceedings—let us go hand in hand in a body to the Town Meeting and remonstrate with our rulers—let us plead that they suffer not this great iniquity—let us warn them of the peril of our national character—as they wish for the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country—as they prize the favor of Almighty God, or as they dread his frown, and fear his vengeance, that they do not this unholy thing. It may be, that a gracious Providence will bless our endeavors, and incline the hearts of our rulers to Justice and Mercy, and our country shall be preserved from this great evil.

Poulson.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We have mentioned the circumstance of the discovery of a method of rendering Indian Rubber soluble, as made known by Dr. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.—A few days since, a Balloon formed of this material was found on Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Md.—and, upon examination, Dr. Wm. Zolllickoffer immediately decided that it must belong to Dr. Mitchell, and forwarded information to that effect, which produced the following answer in reply:

"PHILADELPHIA, 11th Jan. 1830."

No. 120 S. Eighth-street }

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 8th inst. The Balloon of Gum-elastic found in Maryland, and of which I received from you the first intelligence, escaped from our hands, after night, on the 15th or 16th of December, 1829, and took a direction s. by E. or s. E. descending the Delaware.—It was confined by a slender cord of Apothecaries' twine, about three quarters of a yard long, which held a bent pin at its lower end, attached to a cork, meant to keep it from ascending.—The pin escaped from the cork, and was carried off by the balloon—but as it would gravitate by the head it probably separated from the string.

"On the evening of the 8th instant, being before my class, at the Philadelphia Medical Institute, on the subject of Hydrogen gas, aerostatics came in our way, and a balloon of the same kind was exhibited and sent into the air, with an inscription significant of its origin.—It also moved off to the s. & E.—The snow of the following day, probably brought it down, by loading it.

"If you could, without any inconvenience, obtain the particulars of the time and place, &c. of the descent of the balloon found near you, the communication of them to me would be agreeable to—Yours, very respectfully, "J. K. MITCHELL."

**The Hornet.**—So great a length of time has intervened since any authentic intelligence has been received from this ship of war, that she is generally given up for lost. Her brave commander, *Ohio Norris, Esq.* was a native of Harford county, in this state; and our fellow townsman, *Isabel Patterson, Esq.* was purser on board.—The *Hornet* had a crew of about 130. Several passengers and much specie on board. The cost of the vessel and outfit, could not be less than \$130,000; but the loss of these is nothing to the premature death

of so many valuable and brave officers and men.

It is a fact worth noting by nautical men, that those vessels of war which are most liable to founder at sea, are of the size, and equipment of the *Hornet*. During the war, the *Wasp*, and subsequently, the *Epervier*, both went down with every soul on board.

Hagerstown Paper.

## The Diplomatic Administration.

The appropriation bill reported on Tuesday, provides for—

Salaries for five Ministers,	\$45,000
Salaries for nine Charge d'Affaires,	40,500
Outfits for four Ministers,	36,000
Outfits for three Charge d'Affaires,	13,500
Salaries for 5 Secretaries of Legation,	10,000
Contingent expenses of all Missions abroad,	55,000
Contingent expenses of Foreign Inter-course	30,000
Intercourse with Barbary Powers,	30,000

Making an amount of 240,000 To this add for outfit of a Minister to the Netherlands, provided for last year, 9,000

\$249,000

The whole amount appropriated last year for the same service, including the salary and outfit of a Minister to the Netherlands, amounted to \$147,500

Deduct the difference between the outfit and salary of a Minister, and the salary of a Charge d'Affaires, 13,500

Leaving \$134,000 for the entire expense of our intercourse with foreign nations, on the 3d of March last.

From this it will be seen that the amount called for the first year of the present Administration, exceeds that appropriated in the last year of the last Administration, for the expenses of one branch of the public service, the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars!

Nat. Journ. Jan. 14.

**Great Western Rail Road.**—The New York Journal of Commerce contains a communication from De Witt Clinton, Esq. well known as an able, and experienced engineer, respecting a rail road from the city of New York to the State of Missouri. The project is one of immense magnitude, and must require to execute it several years of labor and an immense expenditure of money. According to the calculations of Col. Clinton, the expense of a rail-way on the contemplated route, being upwards of 1000 miles in length, would be about \$15,000,000, and notwithstanding its cost, it would afford a liberal profit on the amount invested.

Balt. Pat.

**The Pardoning Power.**—A writer in the last Harrisburg (Pa.) Reporter, in animadverting on the late pardon of Playmart, the bank robber, states the remarkable fact that Gov. Schulz, during the six years of his administration, pardoned more than seven hundred convicts. They were all with the exception of Playmart, recommended to executive clemency, by the citizens resident in the community where the offence was committed. Many no doubt deserved by their penitence, a remission of the punishment. But the pardoning of such a number in the period mentioned could hardly take place, we should think, without a considerable misdirection of the pardoning grace.

I have been somewhat surprised, Messrs. Editors, that the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to Mortgages, has not created a good deal more excitement. I mean, as the intelligent and business reader will doubtless see, that decision, which goes to declare that a Mortgage is no more a sure and permanent lien on property than a Judgment. Heretofore, the opinion I believe has been general, that the man who took a mortgage on property, worth the amount, was perfectly secure, and might rest satisfied that his money was safe, and might remain so invested just so long as he and the borrower could agree. When property is bound by two or more judgments, we knew it might be sold on one of the younger—the money be taken into court—the older judgment paid off, and the title then was clear. We thought we knew, equally well, that when a Mortgage existed against property, and it was sold on a subsequent Judgment, it was of course sold subject to the Mortgage. It seems not. The Mortgage is made, by the decision referred to, to stand on precisely the ground of a judgment, having no more preference or stability. A question presents itself of much importance not only to lenders, but borrowers, whether it were not better the law should be otherwise. Why should not the owner of land and the lender of money have a right to make any bargain they please? Would it not be well for widows—for Executors and Trustees, holding property for Orphans—would it not be better for borrowers of money—that the law should be, as it was almost universally supposed to be—that the law was a safe mode of lending money, on solid security, which no thing—or body—or law, but the will of the parties could alter?

Village Rec.



**NOW FOR PRIZES!**  
THE NEXT CLASS OF THE  
**UNION CANAL LOTTERY,**  
WILL BE DRAWN ON  
**Saturday the 23d Jan.**  
Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn  
Balls.  
SCHEME.

1 prize of \$15,000	is \$15,000
1 do 6,000	is 6,000
1 do 4,000	is 4,000
1 do 3,000	is 3,000
1 do 2,025	is 2,025
1 do 1,000	is 1,000
5 do 500	is 2,500
5 do 400	is 2,000
10 do 300	is 3,000
10 do 200	is 2,000
20 do 150	is 3,000
24 do 100	is 2,400
51 do 70	is 3,570
51 do 60	is 3,060
51 do 50	is 2,550
51 do 40	is 2,040
109 do 30	is 3,270
1530 do 10	is 15,300
11475 do 5	is 57,375

13395 prizes. \$136,880  
Tickets, \$5. Halves, \$2.50.  
Other Shares in proportion.  
Chances for all the above Prizes,  
to be held at  
**CLARKSON'S**  
HARDWARE STORE.  
Gettysburg, Jan. 5. td  
Drawn Numbers in the 15th Class,  
26 50 55 37 5 40 47 2 31 29

**BARGAINS.**  
HAYING determined to quit busi-  
ness in the Spring. I will now sell  
my whole Stock of DRY GOODS,  
**AT COST, FOR CASH.**  
Persons having a little of the ready  
change to spare, will please call and lay  
it out to advantage, as I am determined  
to sell Goods cheaper than I have ever  
offered them heretofore.

**I WILL RENT MY**  
**Store-Room & Ware-House,**  
being one of the best situations in the  
place for business. Possession will be  
given on the 1st of April next.  
**GEORGE ARNOLD.**  
Gettysburg, Jan. 5. 3t  
P. S. In addition to former notices  
to Debtors, I will merely add, that all  
Note and Book accounts of a long stand-  
ing, that are not paid off before the  
first day of April next, will then be left  
in the hands of proper authority for  
collection.  
G. A.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!**  
**Goods at Prime Cost!**  
**THANKFUL** for the very liberal  
encouragement that I have re-  
ceived from a generous public, during  
the time I have been in this place—  
and being about to leave it, I do not  
wish to be considered ungrateful. Hav-  
ing a very splendid stock of NEW  
GOODS on hand, I have determined  
to sell to my old Friends and Customers,  
for the term of three months, such  
Goods as they may want,  
**at prime cost, for Cash only.**  
Those who wish to purchase cheap,  
will please call and judge for them-  
selves.  
**CHARLES J. SHOWER.**  
Gettysburg, Jan. 5. if

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the Estate  
of **JAMES MAGINLY**, late of  
Hamilton township, deceased, are  
desired to call and settle the same with  
the subscriber, on or before the first of  
February next. And those who have  
claims against said Estate are requested  
to present them, properly authenticated,  
for settlement.  
**T. C. MILLER, Adm'r.**  
Jan. 5. 4t

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the Estate  
of **HUGH DENWIDDIE**, late of  
Cumberland township, deceased, are  
desired to call and settle the same;  
and those having claims against said  
Estate, are desired to present them duly  
authenticated for settlement.  
**HUGH DENWIDDIE, Adm'r.**  
**DAVID DENWIDDIE, Adm'r.**  
Jan. 5. 4t

**REMOVAL.**  
**CHAS. J. SHOWER,**  
HAYING determined to leave Get-  
tysburg, requests all persons who  
know themselves indebted to him, ei-  
ther by Note or Book Account, to call  
and pay the same on or before the first  
of March next. All who do not attend  
to this Notice, will be dealt with ac-  
cording to law.  
Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
**WHEREAS** the Hon. **JOHN REED**,  
Esq., President of the several  
Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties  
composing the Ninth District, and  
Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Ter-  
miner, and General Jail Delivery, for  
the trial of all capital and other offend-  
ers in the said District—and **DANIEL**  
**SHERIFF** and **WM. McCLEAN**, Esquires,  
Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas,  
and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and  
Terminer, and General Jail Delivery,  
for the trial of all capital and other offend-  
ers in the County of Adams—have  
issued their precept, bearing date the  
26th day of November, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
twenty nine, and to me directed, for  
holding a Court of Common Pleas, and  
General Quarter Sessions of the Peace,  
and General Jail Delivery, and Court of  
Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on  
**Monday the 25th day of January next—**  
**Notice is hereby Given**  
To all the Justices of the Peace, the  
Coroner, and Constables, within the  
said County of Adams, that they be then  
and there, in their proper persons, with  
their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Ex-  
aminations, and other Remembrances,  
to do those things which to their offices,  
and in that behalf, appertain to be done  
—and also they who will prosecute a-  
gainst the prisoners that are, or then  
shall be, in the Jail of the said County  
of Adams, are to be then and there, to  
prosecute against them as shall be just.  
—Dated at Gettysburg, the 22d day of  
December, A. D. 1829.  
**P. HEAGY, Sheriff.**

**LIST OF CAUSES,**  
**Put down for Trial at Jan. Term, 1830.**  
**George Ziegler vs. Daniel Beidler and**  
**Jacob Hoke.**  
**Abraham Eckert, now for the use of**  
**Geo. Eckert, vs. Dr. H. C. Wampler.**  
**Wm. Sadler, for the use of Peter Beis-**  
**sel, vs. Nicholas Groop.**  
**John Paxton vs. Nicholas Kerney.**  
**Commonwealth vs. Emanuel Ziegler.**  
**Wm. Galbreath, Peter Gulp et al. vs.**  
**Henry Rife, senior's Ex'r.**  
**John C. Cockey's Ex'rs vs. J. Shriver.**  
**Thomas C. Reed, Adm'r of Charles S.**  
**Ditterline, vs. John L. Fuller, Adm'r**  
**of Mary Reed, dec'd.**  
**David Pollock, vs. Philip Myers.**  
**Arthur O'Clochery, vs. Jas. Waugh.**  
**Commonwealth vs. George Myers.**  
**Same, vs. George Saltzgeber.**  
**John Beacher and John Tate.**  
**Same, vs. Taggart, Gourley,**  
**Reever and Bowman.**  
**Same, vs. Thomas Stephens,**  
**and John N. Dietrick.**  
**Same, vs. Peter Spangler and**  
**Daniel Wollet.**  
**Jacob & Sam'l Hoover, use of P. Fehl,**  
**vs. Harman Wierman.**  
**Mary A. Walker, by her Guardian J.**  
**Latschaw, vs. Wm. Walker's Ex'rs.**  
**Sam'l B. Wright, Adm'r of M. Leas,**  
**vs. Stephen Leas.**  
**James Dobbin, Esq. vs. J. Gallagher.**  
**FOR ARGUMENT.**  
**Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Elias Helm**  
**and Euphemia Helm, minors of J.**  
**acob Helm, dec'd vs. Ludwick Sharer.**  
**Jacob Delone, vs. Peter Keefauver.**  
**T. Stevens, vs. M. Getz & J. Duncan.**  
**GEO. WELSH, Prothy.**  
Jan. 5. tc

**JOHN N. STARR,**  
**Cabinet-Maker,**  
**RESPECTFULLY** informs his  
Friends and the Public generally,  
that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP  
to the house formerly occupied by **John**  
**Hersh, Jr.** Gettysburg, where he intends  
keeping on hand a general assortment  
of the most Fashionable and Durable  
**FURNITURE**  
which he will warrant superior to any  
offered in the place—all of which he  
will sell as low, for Cash or Country  
Produce, as they can be had at any other  
shop in town.  
He will also attend to the mak-  
ing of  
**Coffins;**  
and informs the Public, that he has  
provided himself with a **HEARSE**, su-  
perior in neatness to any in the place,  
for the conveyance of corpses to the  
place of burial.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 10. if

**TAVERN STAND**  
**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
**THE** Subscriber offers for Sale or  
Rent, on accommodating terms,  
THAT WELL KNOWN  
**TAVERN STAND**  
on the York Turnpike, about 3 miles  
from Gettysburg, now occupied by **Wm.**  
**King;** with about 15 Acres of Land at-  
tached to it. The buildings and Sta-  
bling are in good order. There is also  
a Waggon-maker's Shop on the prop-  
erty. For terms, &c. apply to  
Gettysburg, Dec. 22. if

**LIST OF LETTERS,**  
Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg,  
Adams county, Pa. on the 1st of January,  
1830, which if not taken out before the 1st  
of April next, will be sent to the General  
Post-Office as Dead Letters.

A.	L. continued.
Isaac Armstrong.	Marg't Longenecker,
John Bear, Sen.	George Long,
James Barr,	Samuel Long,
Henry Black,	Solomon Linn.
Joseph Bear,	M.
Jacob Bower,	Maria W. McCleary,
Peter Beisel, 2	John McKim,
Joseph Brown,	John McKee,
Hugh Black,	Wm. B. McGrew,
Miss Jane Bayly.	Hannah Meixal,
C.	James M'Callister,
Jacob Ceckler,	Mary Mahon,
James Cunningham,	Gabriel Meals,
Alexander Clark,	James Moore,
Hannah Chamberlain,	Alex M'Callister,
James Cloughin,	Nancy Menough.
Jane E. Carpenter,	O.
Miss Eliz'th A. Cassat,	Lydia Ann Owens.
Henry Coons.	P.
D.	Mary Pfoutz,
Peter Dillon,	Isaac Paxton,
Isaiah Dill, 3.	Erastus H. Peck,
David Demaree,	C. B. Penrose, Esq.
A. S. E. Duncan,	Nancy Patterson,
Michael Dugan,	John Plank,
Christ'n Detanaver,	Elijah Parr.
David Dean,	H.
Joseph Devonshire,	Jas. Robinette, Esq.
William Douglas,	Recorder of Adams
Leracy Dissney,	county.
E.	S.
Henry Eichinger,	J. Sheely & Wolf,
Miss Mary Essick.	Mrs. Maria Swan,
F.	Rev S. S. Smucker, 3
Robert Fletcher,	William Scull,
John L. Fuller,	George Sweeney, Esq.
Samuel S. Forney.	Samuel Sweeney, Esq.
G.	John Sells,
Wm. Gillevie,	Jacob Scriber,
Philip Graft,	John Schneider,
Wm. Guinn,	Andrew Shultz,
Wm. Gross.	Abraham Spangler,
H.	Leonard Scheffer,
George Howard,	James Stafford, or
Jacob Hartshey,	Mrs. Letitia Stafford,
Robert Hayes,	Leter Smith,
Henry Hoffman, 2	James Stewart,
William Heller,	Catharine Schriver,
Daniel Hack,	John Snyder,
Joseph Hemler,	John Saum.
John Hersh,	T.
Martin Harman,	Sarah Frankie,
John Hunter,	Abraham Tobias,
James Hall, Esq.	William Taylor,
Bernhart Hoffman,	John Tate,
Wm. Howard.	Thos. M. Tourgman.
K.	U.
Conrad Keefauver,	George Uan.
Oliver Kingsberry,	W.
Henry D. Key,	Charles Weyl,
Samuel Knox,	Benjamin Wells,
Abraham Kerbough,	Enos R. White,
Jacob Keckler,	Mrs. Margaret Wilson,
Miss C. Kesseling,	James Wise,
John Kimes,	John Walter,
Mary Ann Keefauver,	Isaac Williams,
H. G. Kingsberry.	Thomas White.
L.	Y.
Peter Linard,	John J. Young.
Jan. 5.	Z.
WILLIAM W. BELL, P. M.	
3t	

**LIST OF LETTERS,**  
Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg,  
(Littlestown) on the 1st of January, 1830.

Rev. John Albert,	John Keefe,
Jacob Biteman,	Zalmore Ludington,
Nicholas Bushman,	Esq. 2.
Henry Butler,	Enoch Leffever,
Elizabeth Clapper,	Sheldon Marks,
Daniel Dyser,	Margaret Miller,
John C. Danall,	Mary Pecherin,
Isaac Eby,	Susannah Sherman,
Henry Fickel,	Thomas Purhill,
W. Gilmore, & Co.	Andrew Shultz,
Catharine Groff,	Jacob Stoffer,
Wm. Irwin,	Joseph Sneeringer,
John Jones, Esq.	John Willit.
Jan. 5.	F. LEAS, P. M.
	3t

**For Sale, cheap,**  
**A SET OF**  
**Wool Carding Engines,**  
Nearly new, and of superior quality.—  
Inquire at this Office.  
Nov. 17. if

**DOCTOR H. SMYSER**  
**BEGS** leave to inform the itizens  
of Gettysburg and its neighbor-  
hood, that he has recently purchased  
from **JOHN HERSH, Jr.** his entire  
Stock of  
**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**  
**Paints & Dye-Stuffs,**  
and intends continuing the Drug Busi-  
ness in the same stand for the present.  
He will endeavor to keep constantly on  
hand a complete assortment of genu-  
ine articles in the above line, and at  
reasonable prices; and invites the old  
Customers of the Establishment, and  
the Public generally, to give him a call.  
He has also obtained the agency for  
sale of  
**BOOKS & STATIONARY**  
and will keep always on hand *School*  
*and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.*  
**DOCT. SMYSER** will also contin-  
ue the practice of Medicine, and may  
be consulted at all times, either at his  
Drug Store, or residence in the house  
formerly occupied by **Doct. James H.**  
**Miller.** He begs leave to add, that he  
will, at all times, be ready to give the  
necessary advice and instructions, with  
such medicines as may be purchased  
at his Drug-store, without additional  
charge.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 15. if

**FOR SALE, AS ABOVE.**  
**A Salve for Inflamed Eyes:**  
not performed, no charge will be made.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
In pursuance of a Writ of Venditio-  
ni Exponas, issued out of the Court  
of Common Pleas of Adams county,  
and to me directed, Will be Exposed  
to Public Sale, on **Thursday the 21st of**  
**January next,** on the premises, at 11 o'-  
clock, A. M.  
**A certain Tract of Land,**  
situate in Berwick township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of Adam Myers,  
George Slagle and others, containing  
200 Acres, more or less, on which are  
erected, two 1½ story Log  
**Dwelling-houses,**  
a bank Barn, part stone and part log,  
and other out buildings. Seized and  
taken in execution as the estate of **John**  
**Bittinger.**  
The above Property is to be sold  
subject to the claim of Wm. Young and  
Wife, on a recognizance, for the Inter-  
est accrued and accruing; and also  
subject to the claims of the Heirs of  
**Joseph Bittinger,** for their purparts of  
the principal of said recognizance,  
which may be due at the death of Eliza-  
beth Young, formerly Elizabeth Bit-  
tinger—it being understood, that those  
claims are to be first satisfied and paid.  
The remedy, by distress, in favor of  
Wm. Young and Wife, for her annual  
interest, is not to be affected by this sale.  
The land to be sold subject to Young's  
claim, and the Heirs on the recogni-  
zance.  
**PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.**  
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-  
burg, Dec. 22, 1829. } ts

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
In pursuance of a writ of Levavi Fa-  
cias, issued out of the Court of  
Common Pleas of Adams county, and  
to me directed, Will be Exposed to  
Public Sale, at the Court house in the  
borough of Gettysburg, on **Saturday the**  
**23d day of January next,** at 10 o'clock,  
A. M.  
**A certain Tract,**  
or Piece of Land, situate in Cumberland  
township, Adams county—beginning  
at stones on the line of land late of **Rob-**  
**ert Hayes,** deceased, thence by the same  
to the line between lands late of **Mathew**  
**Dobbin** and the said Hayes, thence a-  
long the same to lands late of **Richard**  
**Brown,** thence by the same to the place  
of beginning, containing about Seven  
teen Acres—to be sold as late the Es-  
tate of **Robert Hayes,** deceased.  
**PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.**  
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-  
burg, Dec. 22, 1829. } ts

**REMOVAL.**  
**MR. J. HENR, Jr.** having removed, the  
Proprietor has appointed **SAMUEL H.**  
**BUHLER, Jr.** Gettysburg, Agent for the sale  
of the following  
**TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED**  
**VALUABLE MEDICINES.**  
**Prevention better than Cure.**  
**LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**  
25 and 50 CENTS PER BOX.  
The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild,  
so as to be used in safety by persons in every  
situation, and of every age.  
The proprietor confidently recommends the  
timely use of these pills, as a preventive and  
cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.  
Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BIL-  
IOUS PILLS,' with the signature of **NOAH**  
**RIDGELY,** (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none  
other are genuine.  
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most  
powerful medicine, removes and destroys all  
kinds of worms.  
Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds,  
obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore  
throats and consumptions.  
Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medi-  
cine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains  
in the loins, back, &c.  
Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine  
ever excelled this in curing rheumatism,  
sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.  
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never fail-  
ing cure.  
Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to  
cure the ITCH by one application.  
Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medi-  
cine for curing tetter, ring worms, prickly  
heat, &c.  
Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effec-  
tual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.  
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which gives im-  
mediate relief.  
Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and  
beautifies the teeth.  
Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore  
eyes.  
Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head  
aches.  
Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and des-  
troying corns.  
Country merchants and all others who  
purchase to sell again, by applying to the  
proprietor, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore,  
can obtain them on such liberal terms as will  
insure them a great profit.  
CAUTION.—None are genuine without  
the maker's name to them, **Noah Ridgely,** (late  
**Michael Lee, & Co.)**  
Hundreds of cases of cures performed  
by the above truly valuable medicines, could  
be given, did the limits of a newspaper ad-  
mit of it.  
S. H. BUEHLER will constant-  
ly keep a fresh supply of the above celebra-

**PRINTING,**  
By the Court.  
Dec. 22. tc

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-  
PRESENTATIVES OF  
**ROBERT MAJOR,**  
Late of Menallen township, Adams  
county, deceased, to wit: **James Major,**  
**Samuel Major,** Jane, who was inter-  
married with **John Guinn,** who is now  
deceased, Maria, who is intermarried  
with **Robert McIlhenny,** Alexander **Ma-**  
**jar,** Margaret Major and **Martha Ma-**  
**jar**—that an  
**INQUEST**  
will be held on **Friday the 22d of Janu-**  
**ary next,** on the premises, upon a certain  
Plantation, or tract of Land, situate in  
Menallen township aforesaid, adjoining  
lands of **John Galbreath,** **John Dut-**  
**ler,** **David Hoover** and others, and a  
tract of Mountain Land, in said town-  
ship, containing 7 Acres, adjoining  
lands of **John Dutler** and others, to  
make partition of the premises afore-  
said, to and among the heirs and rep-  
resentatives of the said intestate, in  
such manner and in such proportions,  
as by the laws of this Commonwealth is  
directed, if such partition can be made  
without prejudice to or spoiling the  
whole; but if such partition cannot be  
made thereof, without prejudice to or  
spoiling the whole, then to inquire how  
many of the children and representa-  
tives of the said deceased, the premises  
aforesaid will conveniently accommo-  
date without prejudice to or spoiling  
the whole, and make such partition  
thereof, and a just appraisement of the  
several parts thereof; but if the premi-  
ses aforesaid will not conveniently ac-  
commodate more than one of the chil-  
dren or representatives of the deceased  
intestate, without prejudice to or spoil-  
ing the whole, then to make a just ap-  
praisement thereof undivided, and make  
report of their proceedings therein, ac-  
cording to law.  
**PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.**  
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-  
burg, Dec. 22. }

**At an Orphans' Court,**  
**HELD** at Gettysburg, for the Coun-  
ty of Adams, on the twenty-third  
day of November, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
twenty nine—before **John Reed, Esq.**  
and his Associates, Judges, &c. assign-  
ed, &c. &c. On motion,  
**The Court Grant a Rule**  
**ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-**  
**PRESENTATIVES OF**  
**MARTIN CARL,**  
deceased, to wit: **George Carl's** chil-  
dren, (his Grand-children) to wit: **John**  
**Carl,** **Rebecca Carl,** intermarried  
with **George Dill,** **Polly** and **Eliza**  
**Carl;** and children, **Catharine,** inter-  
married with **John Hull,** **Polly,** inter-  
married with **Casper Sowers,** **Betsy,**  
intermarried with **Peter Wagner,** **Mar-**  
**tin Carl,** **John,** now deceased, leaving  
children, **George,** **John** and **Mary Carl;**  
**Frederick Carl,** **Jacob Carl,** **Joseph**  
**Carl,** **Samuel Carl,** **Daniel Carl,** **David**  
**Carl,** and **Rebecca,** intermarried with  
**George Henry,** or the Guardians of  
such of them as are Minors, to be and  
appear at an Orphans' Court to be held  
at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams,  
on the **fourth Monday of January next,**  
to accept or refuse to accept of the Real  
estate of said deceased, at the valuation  
made thereof, agreeably to the intestate  
laws of this Commonwealth.  
By the Court,  
**GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk.**  
Dec. 22. tc

**At an Orphans' Court,**  
**HELD** at Gettysburg, for the Coun-  
ty of Adams, on the twenty-second  
day of December, in the year of  
our Lord, one thousand eight hundred  
and twenty nine, before **Daniel Sheffer**  
and **Wm. McClean, Esquires,** Associ-  
ates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.—  
On motion,  
**The Court Grant a Rule,**  
**ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-**  
**PRESENTATIVES OF**  
**SAMUEL BOWSER,**  
deceased, to wit: (the children of  
**Samuel Bowser, Jr.** deceased, to wit:)  
**Margaret,** intermarried with **Wil-**  
**lard Smith,** **Mary,** **John,** **Martha,** **Nancy,**  
intermarried with **Paxton,** **Jane,**  
**Jacob** and **Samuel,** the two latter of  
whom are still in their minority; **Mi-**  
**chael Bowser,** **Margaret,** **Jacob,** **Eliza-**  
**beth,** intermarried with **Daniel Gros-**  
**cost,** who died leaving issue three chil-  
dren, to wit: **Sophia,** intermarried with  
**John Decker,** **Jesse Groscost,** and **Eliza**  
**Groscost;** **Catharine,** intermarried  
with **Shollas Patterson,** **Mary,** **Hannah,**  
**Sarah,** **John,** and **Nancy,** or the Guar-  
dians of such of them as are Minors,  
to be and appear at an Orphans' Court,  
to be held at Gettysburg, for the County  
of Adams, on the **fourth Monday of Jan-**  
**uary next,** to accept or refuse to accept

**valuation made thereof, agreeably to**  
the Intestate laws of this Common-  
wealth.  
By the Court,  
**GEORGE ZIEGLER, CLK.**  
Dec. 22. tc

**PRINTING,**  
By the Court.  
Dec. 22. tc

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